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Here's a story of the Press screaming that sources are drying up because press can't guarantee sources anonymity. Can't we somehow tie in with this an an "I told you so" basis?

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crazy, started swinging and all. I barely got him out of there. He kept struggling, trying to hit

into the processing room with him. "When I go in there, I leave my gun with the clerk," said this officer. On

we can talk all we want about how to make things better," he said. "But that's not going to help two dead men."

hospital agreed to that as it applies to layoffs, but not as it applies to transfers from one unit to another or to promotions within units.

who worked, proved they're ears givers. Now they're going to have to prove they're peace-makers. That's the next big challenge.

# Wash Post 27 June 78 Newsroom-Search Ruling Already Hurts, Media Testify

Three news executives and a prosecutor testified yesterday that the recent Supreme Court decision on police searches of newsrooms already has impaired the ability of the news media to expose wrongdoing. William Small, news director of the CBS television network, said since the high court decided the Stanford Daily last on May 31, reporters are finding it more difficult to develop confidential news sources. "The decision," Small said, "has scared a hell of a lot of reporters."

news offices even if there is no evidence that a reporter or editor has any direct connection to the commission of a crime. Small, Robert Healy, editor of the Boston Globe, and Louis D. Boccardi, executive editor and vice president of the Associated Press, testified before a House Government Operations subcommittee. They said the Stanford ruling has made it too easy for local prosecutors to use search warrants as a vindictive tool to limit investigative journalism. Healy cited the case of a confidential source who called the Globe's religion writer the author of articles on

how the Church of Scientology uses young people to raise funds. After initially appearing willing to provide information, the source broke the contact with the reporter, because of fear that the new ruling would enable law enforcement authorities to learn his identity through use of a search warrant. Robert F. Leonard, president of the National District Attorneys Association and the prosecutor in Genesee County, Mich., said some confidential sources have already dried up. A prosecutor for 20 years, Leonard said the court ignored "the realities of life in the law enforcement arena."

when it said police and judges will be restrained in deciding when to issue warrants to obtain evidence at newspapers or broadcast stations. Judges and police, he said, "possess such characteristics as prejudices, bias, personal and political ambition, conflicting philosophies and various levels of competence." Boccardi said a prosecutor in Helena, Mont., who was seeking a tape recording of a telephone conversation between an AP reporter and an accused police killer, obtained a search warrant. Instead of seeking a voluntary turn-

over of the tape or obtaining a subpoena, which could be challenged in court, Boccardi said, the prosecutor, Charles A. Graveley, demanded "that we open our news bureau and our files." Graveley, who also testified, acknowledged that he considered charging the AP reporter under a Montana law that prohibits tape-recording a phone conversation without obtaining the other person's permission. Under questioning, Graveley acknowledged that he considered filing charges only because of a refusal to turn over the tape.

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